NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OPPICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Brook

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.—Matthee at 1 o'clock—East Lynne. Evening.—Do: Casar Dr Bazan.

LUCY RUSHTON'S THEATRE. Nos. 728 and 730 Broaway. - VALIANT VALENTINE -- THE GUARDIAN ANGEL.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S—OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTELLY, ALLADS, MUSICAL GENS, &C., Fifth Avenue Opers House, ios. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourtn street.—Miss Bloomer

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 5% Broadway, opposite etropolitan Hotel. — ETRIOPIAN MINGING, DANCING, &c. —

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery -Sing Dancing, Burlesques, &c. -The Yanker Inventor or, Two Date in France. Matince at 2% o'clock. BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. -ETHIOPIAN MIN NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-

BRADY'S GALLERY, 785 Broadway, corner of Tenth street. Open every morning and afternoon. New Colascion of War Views and Historic Portraits. Free to the public.

DERBY FINE ARTS GALLERY, 625 Broadway.-Ex GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT-On Governo

WITH SUPPLEMENT

New York, Wednesday, March 28, 1866.

THE NEWS.

THE VETO.

President Johnson yesterday transmitted to the Senat his veto of the Civil Rights bill. In the message convey ing his reasons for this decision the President again defines his position with the stern, conclusive logic so conspictous in the previous veto. Mention ing that by the first section of the bill the right of federal citizenship is conferred upon Chinese coolies. Indians and gypsies as well as upon the negroes he passed at once to a consideration of the variou clauses of the measure. Touching upon the absence it the newly freed slaves of all the requisite qualifica tions for citizenship, who yet by this bill would he admitted at once to a right from which the hest cducated and most intelligent foreigners were excluded un til after five years residence in the country, he pro cecds to show the unconstutionality of the measure, it. anomalous character, and the entire absence of any necessity for such a violent legislative step. The Presi dept analyzes, one by one, all the leading provision of the measure, and sums up by declaring that its de tails are fraught with evil, that it interferes with the proper relations of labor and capital, creates a distinctio of color in favor of the black man against the white that it is another stride towards centralization, and that its tendency must be to resuscitate the spirit of rebellion and to arrest the progress of those induences which are more closely drawing round the States the bonds of

CONGRESS.

The proceedings in the Scuate yesterday were impor tant. A protest against appropriating money to build say ship canals at present was received and referred to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Summer presented sinctoen petitions from citizens of Louisiana asking for nal government for that State, and the enforce ent of equality, civil and political, without distin tion of color; another petition was presented from citi-zens of Fairfax county, Virginia, asking for a territorial government for that State. All of these petitions were referred to the Reconstruction Committee. A petition was presented by Mr. Doolittle asking for such aid as will enable American vessels to carry the mails between this country and Europe, which was referred to the Post Office Committee, A petition was also presented and re-ferred to the Finance Committee asking that the present tax on deposits in savings banks be removed. Mr. Sum-ner reported a bill to authorize the President to transfer a gunboat to the government of the republic Grimes introduced a bill relative to the appointment of enlisted persons at the Naval Academy, which was referred to the Naval Committee. It ax a the number of students at two for each Congresgress, two from the District of Columbia, and ten to be selected yearly from the sons of officers or men who have been in the naval, military or marine service. They must be examined, and be between fourteen and seve The President is empowered to desige two in the District of Columbia and the ten large. The others are selected by members of Congress. Doolittle introduced a bill to provide appropris legislation to enforce the contitutional amendment about shing slavery in the States, which was referred to the Jadiciary Committee. The bill will be found in full in the Supplement to the Hanard this morning.

Mr. Stewart submitted a substitute for his recent joint resolution for the reconstruction of the Southern States. The case of Senator Stockton was upon postponing further consideration of the mat-ter until Thursday, which was voted down by a vot of eighteen year to twenty-three nays. A resolution wa considerable debate, decla that John P. Stockton was not entitled to resolution was the same as that on the question of post vote, but without avail. While the case of Mr. Stockton from the President, returning the Civil Rights bill at many of the Senate at the conclusion of the case of Mr. Stockton. The message was ordered to be printed. Mr. Trumbull said he desired to make some remarks on the subject, but would rather not proceed with ther until to morrow, and the Senate adjourned.

tion was manifested to make the session a "red man" to the consideration of in lan affairs, quite a number of reports being presented from the committee having charge of that department. Nothing of public interest, hos e er, was done, and after an pting resolutions in favor o I x my national bank stock and lightening the taxation of un ubsidized American steamship lines, the Rouse clos it morning session, and, dispensing with the evening session, adjourned.

THE RECONSTIUCTION COMMITTEE.

We publish in full to-day the testimony of Genera tobert E. Lee, given before the Reconstruction Committee in Washington, and also other important eviden bearing upon the present position and past acts of the Southern States. General Lee, prefacing his statements by the qualifying explanation that since the close of the war he has lived much in retirement and has not mixed with the politicians, gives evidence mainly of a negative character. He declares that so far as his knowledge extends nothing like a sentiment of hostility to the United States government exists in Virginia; that there are no that the people, though disappointed and saddened by and are only looking now to their material interests, and people to the government and making them its cordial supporters is to extend to them equal political rights with the people of the other States. As to the negroes he expressed the belief which he says he has always enter tained, that the State would be much better without them, and he repudiated the iden that cruelties were purposely inflicted on federal prisoners of war. With mander in Chief reasserts his opinion that the appeal to the saved was brought about by the artist of the notice.

cians of both sections, and that had the great ma

the people understood the situation they would have avoided it.

The testimony of the members of the Virginia Legis rate tesumony or the memoers or the Virginia Legis-lature, who had come as a delegation to President John-son, was equally important and interesting. They con-cur in opinion as to the complete absence of any feeling looking to a renewal of the contest with the government. The question of secession, they say, was settled by the sword, and the people are content to abide by the decision, and to live henceforth faithful citizens of the lecision, and to live hen republic. They represent the feeling of the people at large and of themselves as unalterably opposed to the dea of extending political rights to negroes; while as to civil rights the Legislature were engaged in removing most, if not all, the obnoxious discriminations in law between whites and blacks. On the test question of the course which Virginians on the test question of a war between the United Stass and any foreign Power which might afford the South a promise of establishing their independence, their testi-mony was decidedly on the side of loyalty. On the other hand, the United States officers, Generals Terry and Turner and Colonel Brown, and most, if not all, of the unqualified Union men concur in representing the sentiment of the people of Virginia in relation to the overment as unimproved and as rather having become mbittered since Lee's surrender. They say at that time the people were humble, sick of war, longing for peace on any terms and ready to accept gratefully the pardon of the government and to submit to any conditions that might be made, while now they are arro-gant, exacting and lutolerant. Most of the witnesses of that class express the decided opinion that the with-drawal of the federal troops and of the Freedman's Bu-reau would be followed by an unrelenting proscription of white Unionists and the proscription and remission t slavery of the colored people. The change of feeling is very generally ascribed by these witnesses to the President's liberal policy. In regard to the federal debt the people of Virginia are represented as in favor of its repudiation, or at least of combining with it the Confederate debt. The witnesses who have been connected with the confederacy, however, deny this, and peresent the people as willing to pay their share of the federal debt by taxation. On this subject General Lee's opinion is that they are willing to pay both, and are opposed to a repu-

Another most important part of this testimony is that of John Minor Botts and other Virginians, establishing the fact that Mr. Lincoln, on the 16th of Arpil, 1861, at the very moment the fleet to provision Forts Sumter and was leaving New York harbor, offered, through a m mber of the Virginia Convention, to evacuate Fort ster and Pickens on condition that the Union major ity of the Virginia Convention would adjourn that body sine die without passing an ordinance of so

THE LEGISLATURE

Bills were passed in the Senate vesterday changing the ame of the New York Free Academy, incorporating the Poughkeepsie Fire Department, and enabling Masonic lodges to hold real estate. A resolution was adopted em-powering the investment of the canal debt sinking fund, ow said to amount to several million dollars, in govern ment securities; a bill was reported authorizing the selection of a site for another State prison; and a bill was introduced restoring the Board of Health to Yonkers There was very little business transacted during the even ing session. The bill for the preservation of the health o animals was ordered to a third rending. It provides that swine, shall not keep them confined in their cars for to regulate the use of the New York wharves, piers

ips was taken up and progress was report The Assembly passed the bill extending the powers of the Central Park Commissioners for five years. The measure relative to the sale of New York city real estate vas carried to a division and lost, the requisite two-third majority not being obtained. Subsequently it was agreed to reconsider the vote and lay the bill on the table.

The Cunard steamship China, from Queenstown March 18, arrived at Halifax last night with seven days later owa from Europe. The German steamship Bremen, from Southampton

The German steamship Bremen, from Southampton March 14, also arrived at this port early this morning.

The Fenlan rebelliou in Ireland had apparently failen still born. St. Patrick's Day, the supposed date of the contemplated rising had passed off without any disturbance, and Head Centre Stephens had escaped out of the country, previously recommending the Brotherhood to return to their peaceful pursuits. Mrs. Stephens, wife of the famous fugitive, was about to sail for the United States excluding the repulsably here to rainin her husband. States, probably here to rejoin her husband.

The threatened war between Austria and Prussia had

ended in a similarly harmless manner. The indications vere that Austria was prepared to knock under to any extent rather than go to war with her powerful, unsern he recruiting convention with Maximilian.

Assurances had been given to the English government that neither the Chilean nor Spanish vessels now buildwar had been brought to a close.

A reform bill had been introduced into the English Parliament, framed so as to add four hundred thousand

new names to the lists of voters.

In the London money market United States five-twenties had again advanced slightly, and were last quotes at 74.

THE CITY. The alleged principal in the great bond robbery \$1,500,000 from the office of Mr. R. G. Lord has been ap prehended, and there is a strong probability of the stoler property being recovered. Information reached United States Marshal Murray a few days since that the person implicated in the affair were about to leave for Boston. They were watched and followed, and the supposed prin-c pai in this mammoth theft was captured on his arrival at Newburyport, Mass. It has not yet transpired whether the missing bonds have been recovered, but little doubt is felt that this will be the ultimate result of the cap ture. The rewards offered for the arrest of the thieve and recovery of the property amount to nearly a quarte

A rumor was current among the members of the businest community yesterday morning to the effect that the Directors of the Brovoort Fire Insurance Company held a meeting at twelve o'clock yesterday for the pur pose of passing judgment upon the future fate of that No details were given, and the result of the meeting did not subsequently transpire. The finances of the Brevoort Insurance Company have recently been heavily mulcted by the accidental first that have taken this city, and it was principally the knowledge of this fact that gave an appearance of veracity to th

At a late hour yesterday afternoon a report, which was subsequently well authenticated, was current to the effect that the well known financial house of Culver & Penn, of Nos. 19 and 21 Nassau street, had suspended pay ments. The liabilities, though large, are reported to be

nore than counterbalanced by the assets.

On Saturday or Sunday night the United States bonded warehouse of Mr. John B. Hobby, No. 116 Washington street, was entered by burglars, and a large quantity of a rect, was emired by burgars, and a large quantity of hatter's silk, valued at five thousand dollars, stolen therefrom. This property belonged to Mesers. Christ, Jay & Co., doing business at No. 45 Park place. This is the second time within the last three months that the warehouse has been broken into. On a previous occasion a similar amount of goods was stolen from the premises.

No arresus have yet been made.

A final disposition will be made in the cases of the alleged distillery frauds to-day, in accordance with section 68 of the internal revenue lawk, which specific that proceedings to enforce the penalties shall be com-menced within twenty days after the seizures have been

In the case of Garland Turelle vs. Wm. F. Shirley, the recovery of two thousand five hundred dollars alleges to have been obtained from the plaintiff by false representations concerning the purchase of certain oil lands in Western Virginia, Judge Monell has ordered a non-snit. The ground of dismissal was insufficiency of proof, the plaintiff failing to establish his case as charged

was again on yesterday before Judge Betts, in the United States District Court. Several witnesses were examined as to the ownership of the vessel, after which a discussion arose on some points of law, to be disposed of by he Judge this morning, when the further hearing of the matter will be proceeded with.

William E Rogers, master of the ship Garibaldi, was charged verterday, before Commismoner Osborn, with having, while on a voyage from San Francisco to New York, assented William Armbolds, the cook, by striking him several blows on the face, and knocking him down. The case has been postponed for further examination.

An action by Shoriff Kelly against Riors & Thebaud.

agents of the "Compania Espanoia de Alumorano Gaz," was concluded in the Superior Court yesterday, Judge Garvin presiding. The company, it appeared, were indebted to Mr. Hoge, a merchant of this city, and funds to pay bonds issued by the company were sent to defendants, who advertised for all bondholders to present their claims. Mr. Hoge had the bonds attached; but Riera & Thebaud refused to give up the money in their possession. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, under directions of Judge Gar-

The Health Board met yesterday afternoon. A con siderable amount of routine business was transacted. A communication from the superintendent, asking permission to remove persons as a ked with contagious diseases to hospitals, was received, and the requisite power granted. A number of offal establishments and other nuisances were reported by the inspectors and ordered

Yesterday morning, about seven o'clock, a fire broke men, at the City Hall, and was extinguished after dam aging the building and office furniture to the extent of two thousand dollars. Sone of the papers were injured. The fire is supposed to have originated from a leakage of as near the stove.

An adjourned meeting of the Builders' Association of Brooklyn was held last night. The reports of several committees on conference with the journeymen's asso-ciations were made, but no satisfactory results were ob-tained. A resolution was passed to the effect that the prespective of any society regulations. A resolution was also adopted to resist the demand for an increase of wages from Monday next, which is to be made by joureymen bricklayers. The President of the soci here was no good reason for the increase asked, and if ersisted in would prove ruinous to the "strikers."

Fenian movements yesterday were unimportant. The ioneral Sweeny Circle, of Jersey City, held a meeting at Franklin Hall last evening. Addresses were delivered by Centre McNulty, of the Brotherhood; Miss O'Shea, of the Sisterhood, and Mesers. Darmody and McCarthy, of this city. Thirty candidates were admitted. It was resofted to hold recruiting meetings every Tuesday even ing in Franklin Hall. The Washington Circle held a ting last evening at hall corner of Third avenue and Eighty-sixth street. Speeches were made by Messrs. Smith, Flanagan and McGione, and several new mombers joined.

last evening at Croton Hall, No. 187 Rowery. Speeches were delivered bitterly denouncing the English government and the Roberts party of the Fenians.

The stock market was, on the whole, steady yesterday;

but closed firm at an advance. Governments were high Gold rose from 12634 to 12834, and closed at 128 a ½.

The upward turn in the gold market caused incr buoyancy and firmness in commercial circles yesterday, and holders of goods were quite elated at the prospect of oon recovering from the late market decline; still, merthing, prices of most articles remaining about the same eum firmer. Cotton heavy. On 'Change flour was unchanged. Wheat heavy. Corn firmer. Oats firmer. Pork firmer. Lard firmer. Whiskey dull and nominal. The market for beef cattle was controlled entirely by he sellers this week, who as a matter of course ha everything their own way. The supply was deficient, while under the favorable turn in the weather the de-mand was more active. These facts were taken advan-

cents a pound, the average being from 13 to 19, at with occasional sales at more extreme rates. The bulk of the offerings, which were ordinary, sold at ic. to 18c. Milch cows were dull but unchanged. Veals were active at 10c. to 15c. Sheep and lambs were active at \$4.75 a \$10. Hogs were scarce, active and higher, ranging from 10%c. to 11%c. The total receipts were 3,999 beeves, 716 veals, 17,161 sheep and lambs, and

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mexican news received by way of Brownsville, Texas oufirms the reported defeat of the French General liberals were said to have gained another important sucess in the interior of the country.

Despatches from San Francisco record that the shock of an earthquake more severe than any experienced since the memorable one of last October was felt on the 25th instant on the Pacific coast. Gilroy is the only town rom which damage is reported.

The Canadians are taking measures to afford pecuniary

naginary Penian invasion. Twenty-five thousand dolars were subscribed for this purpose by fifty persons at Montreal on the 26th instant. A volunteer officer in that city has been shot, it is supposed by Fenlans.

William Grady, sentenced to be hanged at Elizabeth, N. J., for the murder of Fergus Collins, on the 25th of August, 1864, was yesterday respited for two weeks by the Governor of that State. The circumstances attend ant on the murder are somewhat singular, the prisone being arrested on his own confession. Efforts are being made to have the sentence of death commuted to im A large and enthusiastic republican mass meeting wa

eld in Meriden, Coun., last evening, at which Mr. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, made a lengthy and very able speech in support of General Joseph R. Hawley for

at the beginning of the rebellion and entered the service of the rebels, and returned during the invasion of the State as a general commanding a rebel brigade, was arrested yesterday in Maryland, and held to bail in the sam of ten thousand dollars to answer the charge The Veto of the Civil Rights Bill-The

Signal of Another Political Revolu-President Johnson's veto of the Civil Rights

bill is before our readers. They will find it no half way remonstrance, but a broad, sweeping and comprehensive rejection of the measure. His objections on constitutional grounds exhibit this bill as involving the most flagrant devices for overriding the reserved rights of the States in their Legislatures and judicial tribunals ever attempted in Congress. We had supposed this bill, in a new shape, a sort of reproduction of the old Fugitive Slave law; but, under the searching analysis of Andrew Johnson, it appears a thousand times worse than the rejected Freedmen's Bureau experiment, and nothing less than a bill of unconstitutional abominations from beginning to end.

The objections submitted against the first section of the bill, however, are those which mark the impassable barrier between him and the ruling radicals of Congress. He is opposed to the recognition at present, by law, of the blacks as citizens of the United States, and he is opposed to any further legislation by Congress affecting the domestic affairs of the several States, while eleven of the States of the Union are excluded by Congress from any voice in this legislation. These two objections dissipate the last glimmering hope of a possible compromise between Andrew Johnson and Thaddens Stevens and his Congressional followers. The veto is, in fact, an emphatic declaration of war against the radicals and their reconstruction system, root and branch. Henceforward there can be no party endorsements of the policy of Congress coupled with professions of adhesion to the policy of the administration.

The line of division between the two depart ments is in this veto too broadly and clearly marked to admit of any further hedging. It inaugurates a reconstruction of parties, it abolishes the Connecticut republican platform, and it will more probably regult in a dome- this important and indicion

cratic victory in Connecticut on Monday next upon the Johnson platform. It must, we think, bring about an early reorganization of the Cabinet, and such a shaking among the dry bones of the federal officeholders throughout the country as will cause the hungry outsiders to smack their lips with joy. The resolute character, the moral courage and Jacksonian pluck of Andrew Johnson will command the admiration of the people, as in the case of Jackson; and the ground taken in this veto against the general admixture of whites and blacks, red and yellow men, upon the common footing of equality, will rally an overwhelming popular party to the President's support from Connecticut to Pennsylvania and thence to the Pacific Ocean.

The veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill was but the distant thunder announcing the approaching storm. This veto is the storm itself, and when it shall have passed away we shall have a purer political sky and a better atmosphere. But before that happy change the radical majorities of Congress will be swept away, and all the thirty-six States of the Union will be invited into both houses under the succeasful restoration policy of Andrew Johnson

We dare say that this Civil Rights bill against the President's objections will share the fate of the Freedmen's Bureau; but, in any event, it is a declaration of war against the radicals and their impracticable schemes, and Andrew Johnson, as in the rebellion, is the man to fight it through on his platform of the Union and the constitution.

General Lee's Testimony Before the Reconstruction Committee.

We publish to-day in full the testimony of the late rebel General Lee before the Reconstruction Committee of Congress. We have also been supplied with the evidence, complete from the record, but for which we have no room a present, of John B. Baldwin and John F. Lewis, members of the Virginia Secession Convention, and of the famous John Minor Botts testimony, which in the main is only interesting to the historian.

It is principally devoted to a question of veracity between Baldwin on the one side, and Lewis and Botts on the other, as to whether President Lincoln did or did not submit to Mr. Baldwin, as a messenger from said Secession Convention, sent for the President, a proposition that if said Convention, without dipping into secession, would adjourn sine die, he would take the responsibility of evacuating Fort Sumter. Baldwin says he received no such proposition. Lewis and Botts say that from his own statements at the time Baldwin did receive it, and that Botts took him to task for not submitting it to the Convention, as a matter of the utmost importance. But whether Baldwin or Betts is right is a matter now of no sort of importance in reference to the business before Congress. All such stuff from the Reconstruction Committee involves a waste of time, money, paper and printer's ink. The rebellion for, and the business before the com mittee is the restoration of the late rebel States. Upon this question Messrs. Botts and Lewispersecuted Virginia Unionists during the warare naturally bitter against the secessionists, and do not like President Johnson's generous Southern policy. But they see things through a distorted medium, and their evidence, accordingly, is warped and unreliable.

We give in full the testimony of General Lee, because, as the evidence of the great military leader of the rebellion, everybody will be interested in reading it, especially in regard to the present state of public opinion in Virginia on the practical, living issues of the day. We presume, too, that General Lee is as well qualified, from his personal observations and knowledge of public sentiment in Virginia as any other man in the State, to represent that people fairly before the Reconstruction Committee In this view his statements as to what the Virginians are prepared and what they are not prepared to do in the way of reconstruction are upon the whole as much as could be expected. If they are not in raptures over their subjugation as rebels, they are at least disposed to submit to the new order of things and the President's policy in good faith; and in the midst of the ruins of the rebellion they are too much absorbed in the struggle for existence to be concerned in the plots of political demagogues. This is an important fact, and, as with their best efforts to recover from their broken fortunes, it will require from the Southern people years of steady labor to repair the damages of the war, there need be no fears of mischief from them with their

THE NECESSITY OF CITY REPORM-THE DUTY

OF THE LEGISLATURE.-The necessity for a brough reform in the management of the municipal affairs of this city becomes more and more manifest every day. By the vigorous operations of the Health Board a portion of the vileness of the sub-stratum of the city has been upturned, and the foulness and corruption that exist in some of the slums exhibited. We want some such sweeping commission to operate in higher circles, to ferret out and expose the abuses and corruptions that prevail in official quarters, and to apply a corrective that will be decisive and permanent. We want the contract jobbers overhauled. We want no white washing investigations like that about the cheating in regard to the new Court House. Good men should, of course, be retained in office, when found; but the bad men, the jobbing politicians and their greedy followers and familiars, who have been devouring the substance of the city treasury for so long a period, should be summarily dismissed and their disgraceful proceedings exposed. There is now really no responsible head of the municipal government, and the members of the Legislature must be sadly hoodwinked or blinded not to the present lamentable condition of the city arising from that very fact. We trust the Legislature will not halt in its labors to give this city that with which she is unable to provide berself in consequence of political intrigues and factions and official curruption that is, a good, sound and responthle government, or head to the government. like that proposed by the Board of Revision or Control. The Legislature cannot do a more creditable thing Gan by promptly adopting

EUROPE.

Arrival of the China at Halifax and the Bremen at This Port.

SEVEN DAYS LATER NEWS.

THE FENIAN FIZZLE.

All Quiet in Ireland on St. Patrick's Day.

DEPARTURE OF STEPHENS FOR AMERICA.

He Recommends Peace to the Brotherhood for the Present.

The Prince of Wales the Next President of the Bublin St. Patrick's Society.

No Chilean or Spanish Iron-Clads to Leave England.

Spain Forming Alliances Among the Smaller American Republics.

Signing of the Austrian Recruiting Convention with Maximilian.

PEACEFUL RUMORS FROM GERMANY.

REFORM IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

&c. The Cunard steamship China, from Liverpool on Satur

day, 17th, via Queenstown on Sunday, 18th inst., ar rived at Halifax at half-past eight o'clock last evening. Her advices are one week later than previously re The steamship Bremen, Captain Neynaber, from Bre men March 11, and Southampton 14th, arrived at this

port at an early hour this morning.

The United States steamer Canandaigua arrived at Liv erpool on the 11th, from Belfast.

The American Consul at Liverpool had ordered a ship

she lies in the Mersey.

A meeting was held at Liverpool on the 14th to cor

s'der the prospects of the Atlantic telegraph. Cyrus W. Field, Captain Anderson, Mr. Varley, the electrician, and Mr. Canning, the engineer, gave choostaging explanations and evoked much confidence in the success of the

enterprise.

A Vienna telegram says the convention with Mexico is reference to recruiting in Austria for an Austrian Volun-teer corps for Mexico was signed on the 15th by Count Mensdorff and the Mexican Minister. The Spanish Ministry has promised to raise the stat

of siege in a few days.

It is denied that the British government has bee nediate on the question of the Duchi Austria and Prussia.

bernia, from New York, arrived at Glas gow March 17.

reached Liverpool on the 16th.
Steamships England, from New York, and Belgian from Portland, arrives at Liverpool on the 15th; the City of Dublin, from New York, and the Cuba, from New

of Doblin, from New York, on the 18th.

York, on the 18th.

Purser Boyd, of the China, reports that the China ha

and weather until Saturday, since which she had heav gales.
On March 20th, in latitude 50, longitude 24, signalled a National Company's steamer; also March 22, in latitude 47, longitude 34, a brie-rieged steamer (British) also March 23, in latitude 48, longitude 39, a bark-rigged steamer; all of which were signalled in the night, and all were bound East.

THE CHILEAN WAR.

No Iron-clads Leave England till the End of the Struggle-Spain Seeking the Alliance of the Smaller Republics.

A Mart d telegram of the 16th inst, says Spain he recomes the republics of Gastemala, Honduras, Salva lor, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Ministers from the states have signed treaties of peace with Spain.

THE FENIANS.

No Rising on Patrick's Day-Escape of Stephens-Irish Grievances in Parlia-ment, &c. St. Patrick's Day passed off without disturbance. At the dimer of the St. Patrick's Society of Dublin, Hon Chichester Fortescue, Secretary for Ireland, an-nounced that next year the Prince of Wales would accept the office of President of the Society.

the office of President of the Society.

The Cork Economic says it has excellent reasons for knowing that the report current the last few days that Stephens has really left Ireland is correct, and that Stephens, prior to his departure, enjoined on the members of the Brotherhood in Ireland the advisability of paying more aftenium for the present to their peaceful pursuits than they had been doing for some time. The Economic adds that Stephens wife was in Core, intending to sail for America, on the 15th, in the City of Boston.

PEARS OF A RISING IN ENGLAND.

A late telegram from Leeds says that in consequence or rumors of an expected Fenian outbreak the city policible had been largely augmented, while a large number ovolunteers and six hundred tradesmen had been sworn it as special constables. Secret drillings have been going on among the Fenians of Leeds for some time.

In the House of Lords on the 16th Earl Com-In the House of Lords on the 16th Earl Grey, in a long speech upon Irish gravenore, moved that the House on the 20th should go into committee upon his resolution to consider the stage of Ireland. Debate ensued. Earl Russell deprecated the attempt to carry out the violent remedies proposed by Earl Grey as likely to create an unprecedented agitation in the country. He preferred gradual, well considered reforms. Earl Grey's motion was negatived without a division.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The Rumored Prussian Ultimatum De nied-Austria Knocking Under.
Vienns journals assert that there has been no inter

since February I.

The London Ordersys the King of Prussia has over ruled You Bismark, and an arrangement is yet to be effected by which Austria may consent to the annexation of Schleswig Hoistein to Frussia. It is said to be in contemplation to give back North Schleswig to Denmark as a propristation to the public opinion of Harope.

The Vienna Mergenpost says Austria and Frussia in tend to avert any conflict on account of Schleswig Hoistein, by bringing the question before the Federa Diet.

Diet.

General Von Manteuffel, Governor of Schleswig-Holstein, had published a decree of the King of Prussia,
threatening heavy punishments against any one attempting to establish any other authority in the Duchies that
that of the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria.
All auts tending in that direction are also threatened with
heavy negative.

All note tending in that direction are also threatened with heavy penalties.

The draft of the address ir, reply to the imperial rescript had been read in the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet. It deplores not only the rejection of all the requests of the House, but also the suspension of those laws requiring no modification. All the various points of the imperial reading that are controverted, and the re-establishment of par/immentary and legal municipal government is again 'immanded. The reading of the adadress elicited f eneral applause, and the House rose and cheered Herr Doak.

Parliamentary Reform. GOVYRNMENT REPORM BILL INTRODUCED-UR MUNDRED THOUSAND TOTERS ADDED TO

imber of voters.

The bill deals only with the franchise, leaving the stribution of representation for another session.

After many speeches for and against the proposalfr.

ight expressing satisfaction with it, the bill wasad

ic first time.

The liberal journals generally approve the mears, though it hardly comes up to their wishes.

The London Herald (conservative) predicts a cast

The London Heraid (conservative) predicts a astrous failure.

The chances of the Reform bill continue the subj. of discussion. The conservative journals demand its ection; others call for amendments. The London elegranh declares that it is growing quite clear that thill will become a law. The real crisis of the measures its first appearance, which it passed through safely.

The London Heraid says there was a very largethering of Earl Derby's supporters at the residence the Marquis of Salisbury. In the absence of Lord Der en account of an attack of the gout, Mr. Disraeli addred the meeting, and it was agreed, without a disseient volce, that the ministerial Reform bill should be smu-

oles, that the minuterial action will be able to supply of the blaid asks the shape of a resolution that no reform bill is the actory which does not offer a complete settlement the

Great Britain

THE TERMINATION OF RECIPROCITY -- PAILUR TO LAUNCH AN IRON-CLAD-MINISTERIAL CHAIRS

THE TERMINATION OF RECIPHOCITY—PAILUR TO LAUNCH AN IRON-CLAD—MINISTERIAL CHAIRS, ETC.

The London Times, of the 17th, in announcing the the Reciprocity treaty between the United States and Rush North America terminated that day, says:—Amotan fahermen will be duly warned, and after a fixed tim the exclusion of their boats will be enforced. For thipperpose a British war vessel will be enforced. For thipperpose a British war vessel will be stationed to see that the rights of the fishery, which revert to the Hitsh Crown, are not infringed upon, and also to prevented his island between the fashermen of the Provinces and hose of the United States. In this, as well as in all the galacte to Fenianism, the Times believes that the Hitsh government may count on the friendiness and councy of President Johnson's government.

The long-vexed oaths question was again discused in the House of Commons on the 15th inst., on the piposition for the government to abelish the elaborate femula now in vogue and the distinction between Proteamic, Catholics and Jews, substituting one uniform eath to be taken by all members alike. Two alterations suggested by Mr. Disraell, the opposition leader, were adopted y the government; but a third, by which it was sought tretain the declaration of the Queen's supremacy, was olected to by the government, as a mere abstract and noon-groups formula. After some debate the amendment was rejected by 236 to 22; majority for the government, it.

The London Observer announces that Mr. P. C. taring will soon succeed Lord Paret as Secretary of the dimination of mew cases, but a large increase in the number of cattle killed.

All united safety returns of the cattle plague show continued diminution of new cases, but a large increase in the number of cattle killed.

All united safety is a standard to the mamment iron-clad Nothumberiand. After running about one hundred fet she came to a standstill, and all efforts of the tugs to move her proved fruitless. The Prince of Wales and a billiant assembly were present.

The Legislative struggle for Liberty.

The Corps Legislatif was debating the paragaph in the address relative to internal liberties.

Jules Farre apoke in support of the amendment of the opposition. During his speech he was called to oder by the President for attacking the constitution.

Several other speeches were made in favor of the amendment, which, however, was finally rejected by a vote of 238 to 17.

Spain.

It is rumored that General Olano will replace General Dulce as Captain General of Cuba, General Cordova succeeding Olano as Director of the Infantry.

Financial and Commercial.

HEAVY PAILURES IN ENGLAND—ADVANGE IN UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

Puget, Bainbridge & Co., private bankers of London, had suspended payment. Liabilities £300,000 stering; assets aiment nominal.

Hind & Gladstone, merchants of London, had susmended. Liabilities supposed to be heavy.

In Calcutte, March 12, the market was tending up-

The Bank of Holland had reduced its rate of discoun-

LONDON MONEY MARKET—MARCH 17.
The demand for discount became active after the rejuction of the bank rate on the 15th from 7 to 6 per cent, wing to numerous bills held back in anticipation of such a movement.
Consois—closed at 87 a 87 % for money.
American Securities.—United States five-twenties, 72; Blinois Central Railroad, 80% a 81; Eric Railroad, 58% a 575%.

51%.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—MARCH 16.

The Broker's Circular reports:—The sales of the week were 91,250 bales, including: 16,500 bales to speculatom and 17,000 bales to experters. The market has been buoyant, with an advance of \$4d\$, on antican and \$5a\$ id. on other descriptions. The sales to-day (Friday) were 15,000 bales, including \$5,000 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing with an upward teadency, at the following authorized quotations:

Fig.*

Matthiag

*

The advices from Manchester report that market buoyant, with an advancing tendency.

March 17.—Sales of cotton to-day 20,000 bales, including 8,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is bloyant, with an advance of one-balf penny per pound. Middling uplands are quoted about 20d.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUPPS MARKET—MARCH 17.

The market is generally dull but steady. Richardson Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co. and others report:—Flour dull and nominal, Wheat quiet and steady winter red 10s. a 10s. 6d. Corn firmer at 28s. 3d. 4 28s. 6d. for mixed. LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET-MARCH 17.

The provision market is generally steady, except for beef, which is easier. Mears, Bgland, Athya & Co., Gordon, Bruce & Co. and others report:—Beef quiet and easier. Pork firm, with an upward tendency, and a partial advance of is a 2a, por bbl. Bacon firm, with an advance of is so the week. Lard steady. Butter an advance of its on the week. Lard sheary, butter very dull. Cheese firm and stock light. Tallow firms and advanced 6d. a 1s., closing quiet at 49s. a 50s. Larger.—The market is duil, with a downward tend-ency, under the influence of letters by the steamer City of London. Lard easier. Baron has a declining tendency,

Livenpool Produce Market—March 17.
Ashes quiet and stoady. Sagar fist. Coffee—sales all. Rice advancing. Lineced buoyant. Lanced kee firm. Lineced in prevari quoted at 42x. Sperm quiet and steady at 125x. Rosin, delivered, at 6x a for common American. Spirits turpeotine steady at 8x a 47x. Petroleum (Boott, English & Brandon)—srket firmer, at 2x for refined, with few sellers. LONDON MARKETS—MARCH 17.

Baring's Circular reports breadstuffs quiet and steady.

Iron quiet at £6 ibs. for rails and bars, and 78s. for

South pig. Sugar dull and declined 3d. a 6d. Coffee

firm. Rice firm. The quiet and steady. Petroleum

steady at 2s. a 2s. Id. Spirits turpentine active at 47s.

6d. Tailow quiet at 50s. 3d. Linseed cakes have an

upward tendency. Linseed firmer and advanced is.

THE GREAT BOND ROBBERY.

The Principal in the Affair in Custody-Way of Recovery. United States Marshal Murray, of this city, received

nformation about a week since that the parties engaged in the robbery of a million and a half of bonds from the office of Mr. R. G. Lord, in Wall street, were in the city of New York, and that they would leave for Boston Mass., that night. Acting upon this information he de-Mass, that hight. Acting upon this information he de-tailed two of his detectives, who, acting in conjunction with an operative of the secret service division of the Treasury Department, followed them on the evening train to Boston. Just before striving at the latter city the principal in the affair loft the care, fol-lowed closely by the detectives. He made his way to the city by private conveyance, and from thence took the cars for Newburyport, Mass., where he was taken into custody. The results accruing from this arrest have not yet transpired. Several rumors prevailed yesterday, one of which was that the thief and bonds had been reone or which was that the three and consistent turned to this city. This, we are assured from good authority, is not true. It is probable, however, that they are on their way here, and that further particulars relative to the manner in which the case has been worked up-may transpire to-day. The reward in this case, it is said, loots up to two hundred and fifty thousand deliars, the largest ever offered in this country for the recovery of

CANADA.

shooting of a Volunteer Officer by Supposed Pontane-Aid for the Pamilies of Volunteers, &c. OUR TORONTO PERPATAN

Tonoxro, C. V., March 27, 1866. Universal quiet reigns in all parts of Canada, and no umors are affect. The voluntoers are still drilling in remore are allow. 168 volumeers are defined in the interior and treading the Frentier.

A volunteer officer in Montreal was yesterday find, upon and wounded, it is supposed by Feniaus.

Night attacks upon monated police are very frequent. THE MOSTREAL DESPATCH. MONTREAL March 27, 1804

At a meeting bold here yesterday to mise funds to provide for the faustles of the Moutreal volunteers and duty, there were about fifty persons present who sub-scribed twenty-five thousand dollars, and it is supposed there will be no difficulty to raising afty thousand